## FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLI-GENCE.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Hossey, arrived at New York, from Liverpoel, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship York. The latter ship has the packages of papers for the New York editors and as Capt. H. brought none, they are indebted to the politeness of some of the passengers, who have farnished a London Morning Herald, of Saturday, Oct. 23d, and Cob-Commerce. The Commercial Advertiser satisfactory to France. There are in progress says:—The intelligence contained in these papers, wears an important and ominous astronauch to take place in the French Funds on receipt pect-particularly from France. The Spa-nish Refugees have made their first demon-

FRANCE. -The tone of the various letrs and other advices from Paris, is not exters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treads a volcano. The latest Paris ment treads a volcano. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22; but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Colbett's Register of the 23, contains in a postscript, the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris, on the 21st:—

the charge of the prisoners. These guards time to compromise the very existence of the are demanding their elections of their officers:

Government itself, is now restored to the where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sing the Marsulloise, with their bats off, about fifty times, and after every time, cried 'Mort and Ministers'—'La tete de Polignae et de Poyronet aussi, and kept up the concert till a late hour.' That is 'Death to the Ministers!'-

hour.' That is 'Death to the Ministers!''The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also;'
Upon this letter, Cobbett himself remarks: no doubt at all, that if the new government do not change its course quickly, it will be tumbied down. It is clear that the lives of these vagabonds (the Ex-ministers.) is not all. The people are discontented with the whole thing. Then for the people with the a republic. This is plan truth; and we are convinced of it the better

Or the 21st, English Sovereigns were at 32 sols premium—upon which fact Cobbett remarks—The Prench funds will become no-

thing in less than a year. The Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned to the 10th of November, is convoked for d, by letters addressed to each of the the 5d, by letters addressed to each of the members at his own house. The number & megeney of the affairs with which the Chamber will be occupied, render it desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. Of the 140 elections, 120 will take place on the the 140 elections, 120 will take place in the 21st and 28th of October. They will thus be terminated by the 3d of November, and the greater part of the new members will have arrived by this time.

From the Moniteur of Oct. 21st.

Last Sunday, at the time of the grand re riew of Verseilles, the number of flags being found insufficient, at the moment that the turn came the National Guard of Mendon, this guard obtained permission to come and procure its flag itself, at the Palais Royal.—It came this marning at noon, preceded by its hand, and drew up under the windows of its hand, and drew up under the windows of the King. His Majesty descended, accom-panied by his two elder sons, and by General Lafayetter he himself presented the flag, and the vattation defiled before him. The King pronounced on this occasion, some of those words which impress themselves so deeply on

After the disturbances of Monday night 150 individuals were arrested and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police. Forty-seven have already been before the Programs of the Mational Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other calculations. The interrogatories are being the King. completed.

lent of the London Morn ing Herald.

Parts, Thursday, Oct. 21.—Tranquility
has been restored, and confidence is returning but the crisis is but postponed. After
effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subservant of the subservant of the subservant of these whom they deem. lieve that manoeuvre and trick wefe about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had sigued the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-ap-peared on Monday night last, and proved une-quivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the orth Luly effort as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired.

Having been an eye witness of the whole of

aled to On general principles the Parisians would lament this discomfiure and destruction of men seeking to free their country; but tion of men seeking to free their country; but they would have also peculiar and private rea-sons for sorrow, should this melancholy intel-ligence be confirmed. A considerable num-ber of Parisian students, who had fought so gloriously and so successfully in the cause of liberty in Paris, having at their own expense proceeded to the confines of Spain to join the brave Spanish Refugees, entered with them and have, it is reported, been cut off to a man. man.

The News from Belgium is of a cheering pett's Weekly Register of the same date—description. The King's speech, on opening description for the same date—description of the same date—description. The King's speech, on opening description. of that document, and which we shall have of this day week. It is quits evident that on obstacle in the way of a good understandin, nish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated botstacle in the way of a good understanding stration, and have been signally defeated botstacle in the way of a good understanding obstacle in the way of a good understanding the botstacle in the wa unequivocal declaration of France, that s'ie seeks not to retain her African conquests will it is believed here, form a striking para-graph in the forth-coming Speech of William IV, but other circumstances may arise to defeat those hopes.

The Morning Hurald gives the following editorial view of the proceeding accounts-presenting them in the fairest light of which editorial view

they are susceptible:—
The intelligence in the French papers is of Lafavette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have motions, which seemed to threatened at our motions, which seemed to threatened at our motions. and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the right men. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came from Versailles, the people sung the Marseilloise Hyan, and called for the King, when he came to the balcony, they cried 'A mort les ministres.' After that they went to another place, There there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sing the Marseilloise, with their bats off, about fifty times, and after every time, cried 'Mort are Min-Government itself, is now restored to the the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the ex Min-isters, a feeling had begun to develope itself among the populace at Paris, strongly depre-catory of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals: then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of Mort aux Ministres! from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rad-lying word of the mob of the capital. Tumul all. The people are discontented with the thous movements were the consequence, and whole thing. They find that they have accomplished no real charge. The cry for the heads of the tyrates, so is first a cry for similar instruments, they became a matter of small charge. deep concern, and no small alarm to the go deep concern, and no small alarm to the government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royale, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunute tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprize, and did not immediately the case of the unfortunute tenants of vincennes. ately take repressive measures; but upon the right of Monday, the national Guard, the great bulwark of good order as well as the lipreat outwark of good order as well as the fi-perties of France; interposed, and complete-ly dispersed the disturbers without much re-These latter then took the road to Vittcennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbances. The king throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called .-Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamour, but has been intimidated by popular clambur, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of fectious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other

ple retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manoeuvre and trick were about to

measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or

ment by the Prefect of the north, on the 19th, states, The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

Spaniards and Parisians who entered Spain less week, and which was announced yester-base week, and which was announced yester-base week, and which was announced yester-base week and several other gentlemen:

Majesty had some difficulty in procuring sillary which was announced yester-base week and several other gentlemen:

Majesty had some difficulty in procuring sillary which was announced yester-base which was proceed-base on her voyage. He appeared to be very to the National Guard on foot:

Amiliar with the gentlemen:

My Dear Comrades,—I come to thank you walked round the deck, bowing to the persons on where, whilst every degree of respect some on shore, whilst every degree of respect for the zeal you displayed last night in maintenance, and then re-base the public tranquility, and in preserved.

Sistements as received with the country of the news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdes is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this matrice having reached government yesterday. The Moniteur of this day matrical it only as a report circulated, and by ment yesterday. The Moniteur of this day relates it only as a report circulated, and by relates it only as a report that had arrived.

There is, however, some levity on its part in
countenancing such a report. The Constitucountenancing such a report. The Constitutionnel and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refrairing from the announcement o

his false despatch.

But this murning a real telegraphic despatch But this morning a real telegraphic despatch strived, which announces Mina and other Spanish chiefs having cotered the Spanish territory. Valides still pre-gives his position at Zugarramundi. Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide hemselves with arms they stood in need of. which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurra was to have entered on the 17th by say of laca. Milana, Baiges, and San Megu-d, were to have entered Catalonia at the same me. Thus, is the invasion completed. The Torts of all Spaniards are going to concur in the liberation of their native country. All he Journals of Paris have suffered themselves also marrifed here. o be mystified by the imposture of Mr. Agua-

GREAT BRITAIN .- Parliament was to ase note on the 26th of O t. and the King, it was understood, would deliver his speech in

vas understand, would deliver his speech in pers n, on the 2d. Nov.

According to the weekly Register, serious disturbances had broken out in Kent. The working people were in a state of starvation, in consequence of the lowness of the wages. In some instances, comparies of 200 to 250 had gone to the houses of farm a, and ordered them to destroy their threshing machines, threatening in case of refuel, to do it them threatening, in case of refusal, to do it themselves, and hurn their corn stacks into the bar gain. Some 25000 had been raised for their assistance, but the dictress, and also the exesses, still continued. -500-

Continuation of extracts from the lest Euro-

pean Journals. The Paris National of the 29th Oct. ob-Sive - The affair of the recognition of the great Powers, ta, which rather too much importance had been attached, is terminated at All the Courts, with the exception of hat of England, have hesitated to fulfil this formality, especially since the Belgian revo-ation broke out.—Austria and Russia did so with very ill grace; for, as yet, neither o these Powers has accredited any Minister to the King of the French However, Count Appony and M. Pozzo de Borgo have not left Paris. They seem to await their cre-dentials. Thus, neither of the representadentials. Thus, neither of the representa-tives of the four great powers will be chang-ed. In consequence of the delays of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, the nomination of the French Ambassadors to these Courts has not been yet definitively set

It is stated in the Journal du Commerce of the 20th, that a letter from Semiin, in Hun-gary, of the 22d September, speaks of a great fire at Constantinopic, which is said to have consumed almost a whole quarter of the most

taking the luggage, &c; but the masts of the Confidence being injured on her voyage from Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions; I can aver that the persons the transactions; I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palace Royal during the last two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave two nights were not the men of whom I bave the corps of Gen. Valdes, amounting to 800 men, had been surprised and complete. I turn to 1900 men, had been surprised and complete. I defeated, 50 only having escaped to take 19 defeated, 50 only having esc

ness of Lulworth castle to the coasts a police officer having been in the neighbourhood of the Castle near a fortnight.

LONDON, Oct. 23. [ From the Gazette de France, of Oct. 21.] PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

Inhabitants of Paris!-Tumultuous assen inhabitants of Paris — influitious assemblies trouble the public peace; they afflict the heart of the King. By paralysing industry and commerce, they stop the sources of prosperity; if they do not cease immediately. they will tarnish the eclat of this glorious re-volution, which has acquired for France the admiration of the world. These assemblies whose generality equals their courage, but to a small number of misled men, whom perfiding spitators excite to disorder, the last hope of our enomies. A great proceeding is taking its regular course. They wish to make the people believe that the accused will be withdrawn from the responsibility of their acts. will be found that the people are deceived, that justice will be done; but, whatever that justice will be done; but, whatever that justice may be, that justice of the judges must be respected. The result should be attended to with patience:

Inhabitants of Paris, he not disquictedyour magistrates watch over the maint inance of order—every measure is taken which can be necessary to secure it. They strongly reckon upon the spirit which animates you reckon upon the spirit which shundles you—
upon your patriotism—upon the National
Gaurd, so worthy of that Liberty, which it
has conquered. You may also reckon upon
them: they will fulfil their duties.

Prefect of Police. Girob (dr. L'Aix.)
Paris, Oct. 19, 1839.

About 10 o'clock, numerous groups form d in the Court of the Palais Royal. The ried. Drath to the Ministers! vengeance! King descended, without any escort, and n an every day dross, and spoke to the per-Vengeance never, justice always. If it is ne cessary. I will put inviself at the head of the Vational Guard to make the laws respecte -I am the friend of Liberty, but I detest li centionsness. Let good citrzens retire; the law shall be executed, and Justice shall do her duty.' Lively acclamations followe. words. The crowd dispersed almos iminediately.

From the Messager des Chambres of Oct 21. Yesterday evening crowds again assembled in the courts of the Palais Royal, uttering the same cross and the same threats which have for cores. ave for some days disturbed and all goal citizens. The courts were promptly cleared by the National Guard; the crowds formed sgain on the Piace in first of the Parformed sgain on the Piace in first of the Parformed and the Parformed Lines. lace, and the same trice is more continued. In the mean time a number of Adividuals went through various quinters of the city, endea-souring to excite the people to unite with them, and mirch to the fidness Roy drout every where they failed, and their language was ceeived with universal in lignation.

In the meanwhile the National Guards dis

nanulous part of that capital.

In the meanwhile the National Grands discreted by the fact of the cause of the revolution, for and compelled a band of from 460 to affected by the heroic population of Paris, and Soli individuals to retrie, who took the road such that there is a nissupposed that Mina will not enter till after there is a rising in Guipazcoa. He waits this movement, and will not stir at hapharthis movement, and others have a stir at hapharthis movement. this movement, and will not stir at haphazord. If Valdes' attempt succeeds there will
on up to them. General Dumesnil having
the an irruption along the whole frontier of
\$8,000 or 10,000 men. At present only 2000
have gone from Usturiz. They had three
small cannon, which left Bayonne in a dung
cart to avoid the search of the Custombours the Place and the surrounging streets.

to to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphet, and the popular party is workened; but the additional difference of the constitute his aftered by another the constitute his afteregible and the popular party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party is good order was completely restored. The calling more statisfactory than the form of the popular party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party of the form of the first party of the desired and the popular party is workened; but the additional difference of the first party of the first p

and fulfils its duty; it maintains good order, while it acts on tho-aids of justice and liberty.

To-day, at nine o'clock, the King, in the uniform of the National Guard, desended in to the court of the Palais Royal, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, General Lafarette, and Marshal Gerard the Minister at War.

Scarcely had his Majesty appeared in the court when the crawd collected round him.

court when the crowd collected round him. Cries of Wive le Roi! were heard on all sides; and such were the acclamations, that his Majesty had some difficulty in procuring sil-

have received the credulously the first vague three to the cabin; the young Buke de Borrumonic which came to the frontiers.

The pass as follows, on the afternoon of the What I and which will be a special or a telegraphic desired by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain terds by the banker of the Court of Spain the Court of the Court of Spain the Court of Spa der should restart confluence; that confluence, should bring back its activity to connect, and secure to every one the free reference of all the rights which it is the fluty of the Government to protect and to guarantes. With your concurrence, with your patients and with the assistance of the resectable General and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to a basis of the resectable. times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the laws, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which idmiration of the world. These assemblies it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You are not to be imputed to those brave men will continue your generous efforts to second mime, & you may count on meas I do on you?
His Mijesty then addressed the Horse No.

tional Guard:-My Comrades, -I come to tell you ben much I value your efforts for the maintetiance. of public tranquility and for the defence of our public liberties, of which they would rob us by plunging us into disorder. It is time that these disturbances should cease; it is time to show ourselves worthy of the Frenchmen, by defending our institutions against the attacks of anarchy, after having so ploriously triumphed over those of despotism. It is thus that we shall consolidate our liberties; it is thus that the hope will be

ties; it is thus that the nope win or realized which I have proclaimed with so much jox, sthat the Charter shall henceforth be a reality. At list, his Majesty having passed into the first court found there a piquet of the National Guard and the post of the 31st registered. ment of the line, whom he addressed as fol-Comrades of the National Guard and of the

Line, - I saw last night, with as much pleasure as satisfaction, that you rivalled each ther in zeal, and that you so promptly re-pressed the insensate movement by which the peace and repose of the capital were disturbed.—Ever devoted to my country, and to the defence of those liberties and those institutions which I have sworn to maintain, and to which we shall all be constantly faithful (Yes, 'yes,' bravo,' from the troops and the pect itors) - I ought-and we all ought to repel these unworthy attacks, with nisk they may be covered, and to rely on what France is entitled to expect from its. To this I shall devote myself as long as I live, I have no doubt of success. NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS.

Order of the day of October 19. —In ad i-tion to the King's expressing this morning to tie National Guard on duty near the Palace his s. tisfaction and his gratitude, not only with and to the post and the reserves at the Palais Royal, but to all the legions who, in the course of yesterday, and throughout the night, have been emulous in zeal for the maintenance of public order, his Majesty has given directions to the General in Chief to transmit to his to the General in Chief to transmit to h brethren in seas, the assurance of these ser timents. A great number of spectators had an opportunity of witnessing how the Royal confidence and approbation were given and received. These are new and mutual pledges of devotedness to the cause of the revolution,

of their disguised adversaries—too well informed to be trained on by men who would mislead them—tod just not to be horrifed at those vociferations which would disturb the justice, and would dishoneur as among nations accustomed to the principles and the forms of true liberty—and two proud of their present glory to descend from the high station to which we have been assed by our new revolution. No! such an evil is not reserved for an old servant of the popular cause, who congratulates himself that he has lived lorgenous to see its pure and glorious trismph.

It is particularly to those of his fellow-citizens who already form the National Gentle.

It is particularly to those of his fellow-dis-zens who already form the National Geard, to his dear histhren in arms, that the General Commanding in Chief ought now to repeat the assurance of his satisfaction, his gratinde, and his entire confidence in the truly patrict ic spirit of liberty and public order of which they have given those new proofs.

Maryland Wagette. ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 2, 1830.

From the New York Post Nov. 27. ONSECRATION .- Yesterday mornio the festivities of the day attracted mul-icity will east them, yet the extensive derical and side aisles of the chapel were derical and side aisles of the chapel were derical with a most respectable and atten-ing the most respectable and atten-tion of the middle is respectation. The pews of the middle is were filled with the Rev. Clergy who is were filled with the Rev. Clergy who said on the occasion, and by the vestries said on the occasion. Morning prayers seried on the occasion, and by the her party of the fifther of the different churches. Marning prayers only to feel fifther of the party of the part the state of the Rev. Dr. Milnor after, which r appropriate and eloquent discourse, of the or information of the original or information or informati teriscopal office, was delivered by the Rt.

Fr. Bishop Brownell, D. D. of the diocese

Connecticut. The consecration service

Connecticut. Connecticut. The consecration service asyrformed by the venerable Bishop White, emylvania, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishafternyirana, assisted by the RC. Rev. In all Flownell and Onderdonk. Although the series occupied much of the neuroning, yet thing the whole of them the deepest interstreed to be felt, and all present appearance of the series affected by the solemn and imposing rite

OUTRAGE CONTRADICTED. We are most happy to learn that the outraed to have been committed by the price to be investigation to be entirely false.
The days are of the fame of our ancestors
of falland; we felt the blush of shame and inising at the tale of the brutalities renties issue at the tate of the ordinates of material leged to have been perpetrated an English female boarding school; it is in proportionate gratification that we ascertify proportionate gratification that we ascertify ith proportionate gratification all groundless are that the whole was an entirely groundless united the whole was an entirely groundless function, got up for effect, and diligently propagated, by an English elergyman named Kiney, a resident of Brussels. What his mitres for such wickedness could have been viare at a loss to divine. Albany Dai, Alv.

-020-FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BIRDS .- We observ ed this summer two common thrushes, fre-quenting the shrubs on the green in our garden. There was an association and friendship leween them that called our attention to their hetween them that called our attention to their mons. One of them seemed ailing or feeble from some bodily accident, for though it hoped about, yet it appeared unable to obtain a minimum per food. Its companion, an active, prightly wird, would bring it worms, or bruisted smalls, when they mutually partook of the harquet; and the ailing bird would wait parteally, understand the actions, expect the smittance of the other, and advance from its stylam upon its approach. When we see a wick or maimed animal supplied or attended by another, which we suppose gifted with by another, which we suppose gifted with aoue of the stimuli to exertion that actuate our conduct, we endow them by this denial with motives, which we ourselves are unacspainted, and at last we can only relate the act without defining the cause. —Journal of a Naturalist

THE FATAL DURL—We learn some weeks ago, that the account of a fatal rencontre between Dr. Jeffries and Dr. Smith, which we would be the same which published some time last summer, and which pablished some time last summer, and which has been extensively copied, was a contemptible boar, played off upon us, and upon the pablic, by some idle wag, and we set about inding him out. We enclosed the original account of the affair to a gentleman at Iberville Louisiana, who is acquainted with Dr. ville, Louisiana, who is acquainted with Dr. leftries, one of the reputed combatants, and weaddressed a letter also to the Dr. to which he has replied. The result of our enquiries leaves not the shadow of doubt, that the author is none other, than the valorous Dr. himself. The letter from which we made up the secount was in his handwriting, and he lodged it in the Post Office at Iberville. At the time of publishing the account, we had some misgivings as to its authenticity, but they were overruled by the allusion of the writer, at the dying Dr's, request, as he said, is an incident in which we were a party, and which readd have been known only to him.—

We did not dream of imposition from such a

We slid not dream of imposition from such diagrater.

We presume not to divine the motive that prempted the communication, but in giving the name of the author to the public, we are actuated by the benevolent motive of rescuing modest merit from chasuity, as our readers will doubtless recognise in the chivalrons Dr. no less a personage than the famous Augustan no less a personage than the famous Augustan Tombuston, who probably sinded the vigilance of Believer, and accompanied his friend Chifford to the hospitable shores of Louisiana where he has recommenced the business of trible accident suching with all his original times and skills.

Mobile Reg.

dimbtedly organization

The nest

portance, t

wishes, large Couv gether not politicians